CZUBRYT, J.

"Investigation of the processes of framework impregnation by the motion-picture taking method" by L.M.Wolina, N.A.Krotowa. Reviewed by J.Czubryt. Przegl papier 18 no.9:303 S '62.

CZUBRYT, J.

"Thermoreactive paper" by B.B.Gutman, B.A.Joffe, L.N.Janczenko. Reviewed by J.Czubryt. Przegl papier 18 no.9:304 S '62.

CZUBRYT, J.

"Obtaining tall oil by the flotation method" by A.Plotnikow, W.Gniezdow, P.Zinowlewa. Reviewed by J.Czubryt. Przegl papier 18 no.10:335 O '62.

CZUBRYT, J

"Managing multiple bleaching installations" by A.F. Tkaczew, Ju.P. Pietrow. Reviewed by J. Czubryt. Przegl papier 18 no.11:367 N '62.

CZUBRYT, J.

"Methods of quality improvement of cellulose for chemical processing" by P.S. Larin. Reviewed by J. Czubryt. Przegl papier 18 no.11:367 N '62.

CZUBRYT, J.

"Chemical groundwood for newsprint and wallpaper" by A.S. Kossoj. Reviewed by J. Czubryt. Przegl papier 19 no.1:32 Ja '63.

LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; GARBINSKI, J.; LIRO, M.; NOWAKOWSKI,N.; OPECHOWSKA,A.; CZUBRYT,J.

Book reviews. Przegl papier 19 no.10:Supplement: Przegl dokum papier 14 no.9:1-2 O'63.

ZAJACZKOWSKI, B.; GARBINSKI, J.; CZUBRYT, J.; LIN?, M.; LEW?CZYNSKI, Cz.; OPECHOWSKA, A.

Abstracts of publications on pulp and paper. Przegl papier 20 no.8 Supplement: Przegl dokum papier 15 no.7:1-2 Ag'64

LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; LIRO, M.; CZUBRYT, J.; ZAJACZKOWSKI, B.; OPECHOWSKA, A.

Abstracts on papermaking. Przegl papier 20 no.12;Suppl:Przegl dok papier 15 no.10:1-2 D '64.

LIRO, M.; OPECHOWSKA, A.; LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; CZUBRYT, J.

Abstracts. Przegl papier 21 no.1: Suppl: Przegl dokum papier 16 no.1: 1-2 Ja '65.

CZUBRYT, J.; OPECHOWSKA, A.; LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; LIRO, M.

Abstracts. Przegl papier 21 no.2:Suppl:Przegl dokum papier 16 no.2:1-2 F '65.

LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; OPECHOWSKA, A.; CZUBRYT, J.; ZAJACZKOWSKI, B.

Abstracts of publications. Przegl papier 21 no.3:91-92 Mr '65.

LIRO, M.; OPECHOWSKA, A.; LESZCZYNSKI, Cz.; CZUBRYT, J.; ZAJACZKOWSKI, B.

Review and abstracts of literature on paper manufacture. Przegl papier 21 no.4:123-124 Ap '65.

STUCHALSKI, L.

A certain index of self-ignition of coal. p. 77.

ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Górnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

[redacted], L. [redacted], M.

The participation of peroxide groups in the reaction of bituminous coal with the solution of H_2O_2. p. 35.

ARCHIWUM GÓRNICTWA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Górnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 1/2, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, L.

Reaction of alkaline extracts of bituminous coal with diazonium compounds and some properties of that coal. p. 183

ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Gornictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, L.

Remarks on the nature of reactive groups in coal. p. 231

ARCHIWUM GORNICTWA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Gornictwa)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek; LASON, Mieczyslaw; ZYLA, Mieczyslaw

Active oxygen groups of hard coal in the light of researches on sorption of polar vapors. Chemia stosow 4 no.1:3-13 '60.
(EEAI 9:10)

1. Katdera Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej w Krakowie. Zaklad Mechaniki Gorotworu Polskiej Akademii Nauk W Krakowie
(Oxygen) (Anthracite coal) (Vitrain)
(Methanol) (Sorption) (Water)

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek; LASON, Mieczyslaw; ZYLA, Mieczyslaw

Sorption of methanol and water vapors on coal treated with alcoholic KOH solutions. Chemia stosow 4 no.1:15-23 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej w Krakowie. Zaklad Mechaniki Gorotworu Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie.
(Methanol) (Coal) (Water)
(Potassium hydroxide)

CZERSKI, Lucjan; CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

Comparison of methods of determination of the sum of carboxy and hudroxy groups in regenerated humic acids. Chem anal 5 no.1:109-118 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Corniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow
(Humic acids) (Garboxy group) (Hydroxy compounds)

CZUCHAJOWSKI, L.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

9

work follows

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: See below

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, Série des Sciences Mathématiques, Astronomiques et Physiques, Vol 9, No 2, Feb 61, pp 107-111.

Data: "Infrared Absorption Spectra of Polish Coals by the Pressed Powder Method."

Co-Authors: (Academic degrees not stated)

LASOŃ, M.
SZYMANOWSKI, W.
KUJAWSKI, A.
OLSZEWSKA, I.
GÓRALCZYK, A.

1/2

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names CZUCHAJOWSKI - continued)

Country:

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: The following affiliations are given for the author and five co-authors, with no indication to whom these affiliations belong:

Source:

Data: Department of General Physics "A", Technical University, Warsaw (Katedra Fizyki Ogólnej, "A", Politechnika Warszawska)

Department of Mining Chemistry, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow (Katedra Chemii Górniczej, Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Kraków)

Department of Mechanics of Rock Masses, Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład Mechaniki Górotworu, PAN - Polska Akademja Nauk)

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

The content of volatile elements in coal and the aromatic character of its structure. Archiw gorn 5 no.3:241-269 '60.

1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

The infra-red absorption spectra of C 73 o/o coal and of the humic acids derived from it. Archiw gorn 5 no.4:359-370 '60.

S/058/62/000/005/043/119
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Czuchajowski, Leszek

TITLE: Infrared absorption spectra of pyrolyzed coals and coal-like materials and some changes in absorption during oxidation of these materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 27, abstract 5V190 ("Arch. górn.", 1961, v. 6, no. 3, 257-271, Polish; Russian and English summaries)

TEXT: The author investigated changes in infrared absorption spectra of coals regenerated acids and products of their reaction with bis-diazo compounds, depending on temperature increase. It is confirmed that chelate hydroxy-quinoid structures exist in coals and that the strong absorption band at $\sim$1,600 cm^{-1} in coal spectra corresponds to vibrations of groups C = O of chelate structures. The spectra of pyrolyzed decomposition products of bis-diazo-benzidine chloride become, after their oxidation, identical to spectra of regenerated humic acids with their typical intensive absorption band at $\sim$1,600 cm^{-1} which apparently points at the existence of polyphenyls in the coal structure.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

CZERSKI, Lucjan, prof. zwycz, dr.; CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek, dr. inz., adjunkt

Trends in world-wide research on the physical chemistry of coal. Wiad chem 16 no.7:413-431 Jl '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow Kierownik: prof. Lucjan Czerski.

5.5310

3/058/63/000/001/057/120
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Czuchajowski, Leszek

TITLE: Infrared spectra of quinhydrone mixtures with hydroquinoneformaldehyde polycondensate as a basis for analyzing the spectra of coal and coal-like materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 26, abstract 1D176 ("Roczn. chem.", no. 4, 1962, 36, 747 - 752, English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: To obtain additional data permitting to carry out an analysis of the spectra of the materials which develop during the processing of coal and coal-like materials, an investigation was conducted of the infrared absorption spectra of quinhydrone mixtures with a hydroquinoneformaldehyde polycondensate of a various composition in the region of 750 - 4000 cm^{-1}. It was determined that, in proportion to an increase of the quinhydrone content in the mixture, gradual and very considerable changes are observed in the spectra, which result in a displacement and variation of the intensity and shape of a number of bands. Especially notable changes take place in the region of 2500 - 3500 cm^{-1}, for which the presence in

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S/058/63/000/001/057/120
A160/A101

Infrared spectra of quinhydrone mixtures with...

the spectrum of a wide non-structural absorption band with a maximum at 3000 cm^{-1} is characteristic, and also in the region of 750 - 1500 cm^{-1}, containing a large number of sharp and very intensive bands. A study of the obtained data permitted a number of conclusions of the character of the intermolecular interactions in the mixtures (particularly of the properties of the C = O...H - O hydrogen bond) and also of the possibility of subjecting various infrared bands to the effect of these interactions. The results of the work are compared to the data obtained by the author before, regarding spectra changes of humic acids taking place during the reaction of the latter with bisdiazobenzidine chloride, whereby the presence of definite analogies is indicated. It is concluded that the obtained data may be used for analyzing the infrared spectra of a large group of materials developing during the processing of coal and other coal-like materials.

N. Bakhshiyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/63/000/001/058/120
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Czuchajowski, Leszek

TITLE: Absorption bands in infrared spectra of some macromolecular compounds containing phenolic hydroxyl and aromatic ether groupings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 26, abstract 1D179 ("Roczn. chem.", no. 4, 1962, 36, 753 - 757, English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: Investigated were the changes taking place during the pyrolysis in infrared absorption spectra (the region - 1,160 - 1,300 cm^{-1}) of a number of macromolecular polycondensate and polymer-type compounds. It was established that in proportion to an increase of the temperature from 300°C to 500 - 600°C the characteristic band of the compounds of the investigated type, located at about 1,260 cm^{-1}, monotonously decreases in intensity and finally disappears. A detailed consideration is given to this experimental fact from the point of view of a phenomenon taking place in the polymer at various temperatures. The opinion is expressed that the characteristic band of 1,260 cm^{-1} belongs to the ether bridges which are formed

Card 1/2

Absorption bands in infrared spectra of...

at condensation of OH groups (low temperatures). An increase of the temperature leads to a rupture of a part of the bridges, and is accompanied by a gradual decrease of the intensity of the 1,260-cm^{-1} band. It is noted that this explanation is of a preliminary nature and has still to be confirmed.

N. Bakhshiyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CZERSKI, Lucjan; CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

Chelated hydroxy-quinonoid structures in coal according to the investigations of infrared spectra of quinone-formaldehyde resins. Archiw gorn 7 no.3:243-251 '62.

1. Department of General and Coal Chemistry, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

Infrared spectra of quinhydrone mixtures with hydroquinoneformaldehyde polycondensate as basis for the discussion of spectra of coal and coal-like materials. Rocz chemii 36 no.4: 747-752 '62.

1. Department of General and Coal Chemistry, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

CZUCHAJOWSKI, Leszek

Absorption bands in infrared spectra of some macromolecular compounds containing phenolic hydroxyl and aromatic ether groupings. Rocz chemii 36 no.4:753-757 '62.

1. Department of General and Coal Chemistry, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

S/081/63/000/004/003/051
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Czuchajowski, Leszek

TITLE: Infra-red spectra of quinhydrone mixtures with hydroquinone formaldehyde polycondensate as a basis for the discussion of spectra of coal and coal-like materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. , 1963, 25, abstract 4B121 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 4, 62, 747-752; Eng; summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: The IR spectra of the polycondensation product of hydroquinone with formaldehyde (I), quinhydrone (II), and mixtures of I and II containing 5-50% of II were taken in order to improve the accuracy in the interpretation of single bands in the IR spectra of humic acids and coal. A small quantity of II brings about a great increase in intensity of the 1600 cm^{-1} absorption band. A further increase in the II content in the mixture does not affect the intensity of the 1600 and 3300 cm^{-1} bands and only very slightly shifts the 3300 cm^{-1} band of the hydroxyl participating in the hydrogen bond to the long-wave region. A change in composition of the

Card 1/2

Infra-red spectra of quinhydrone ...

mixture has a great effect only on the intensity of the bands 740, 840, 870, 1200-1300 cm^{-1}. Similar effects occur also in the IR spectra of mixtures of humic acids with bindinxobenzidine. They are due to the formation of a hydrogen bond between the carbonyl group and the hydroxyl. Therefore the author assumes that the 1600cm^{-1} band observed in the IR spectra of coal is caused by vibrations of the C=O...H-O groups, and not by vibrations of the aromatic ring. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/63/000/004/004/051
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Czuchajowski, Leszek

TITLE: Absorption bands in infra-red spectra of some macromolecular compounds containing phenolic hydroxyl and aromatic ether groupings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 25, abstract 4B122 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 753-757; /Engl. summaries in Pol. and Russ.)

TEXT: The author investigated the changes in the IR spectra in the 1300-1000 cm^{-1} range arising on pyrolysis of polycaproamide and various polymers (PM) obtained by polycondensation of formaldehyde with phenol, p-quinone, and quinalizarin. A 1205 cm^{-1} absorption band was observed in the IR spectra of PM containing an OH group. When these PM were heated above 300°C an additional band appeared at 1260 cm^{-1}. PM without hydroxyl groups do not show these bands. The occurrence of the

Card 1/2

Absorption bands in infra-red ...

1260 cm^{-1} band on PM heating is assumed to be due to the formation of an ether bridge. It is, however, possible that for certain high-molecular weight compounds its rise is connected with a deficient amount of hydroxyl groups. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

CZUCHAKOWSKI, Leszek

On the condensation reaction of regenerated humic acids with bis-diazonium compounds. Chemia stosow 3 no.1:109-122 '59.

1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

ACC NR: AP7003589 (A) SOURCE CODE: HU/9001/66/007/004/0163/0167

AUTHOR: Czuczorne, Miletits Judit

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the lunar influence on various phased pulsations

SOURCE: Magyar geofizika, v. 7, no. 4, 1966, 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: telluric current, moon, ionospheric physics, exosphere, lunar day, lunar month

ABSTRACT: A curve showing the fluctuation of lunar days and months was investigated in a lecture presented on 10 May 1965 on the basis of data gathered at the Nagycenk Observatory [Hungary] from velocity readings of telluric currents and on the basis of ionospheric data provided by the National Meteorological Institute of Hungary. The question of which mechanism caused the lunar diurnal changes was investigated. The most acceptable explanation for the oscillations of lunar days is seen in the tides of the exosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on author's abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 04, 08/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 003/OTH REF: 006/

Card 1/1

KEDRA, Mieczyslaw; CZUCZWAR, Stanislaw; MARKIEWICZ, Marian

Figroelastosis endocardii as a cause of circulatory insufficiency in adults with considerations on a case. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.45: 1978-1984 9 Nov 59.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych; kierownik: prof. dr med. Mieczyslaw Kedra i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej ; kierownik prof. dr med. Stanislaw Mahrburg A. M. w Lublinie.)
(ENDOCARDIAL FIBROELASTOSIS, compl.)
(HEART FAILURE, CONGESTIVE, etiol.)

CZUDEK, Henryk, dr inz.

Design of a bridge over the Vistula River filed in a contest.
Inz i bud 19 no.10:408-412 O '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

CZUDEK, Henryk

Circular ring for a certain specific dase load. Rozpr inz PAN 10 no.3:497-515 '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

CZUDEK, Henryk (Warszawa)

Secondary stresses of certain types of bridge trusses. Archiw inz lad 11 no.2:213-228 '63.

CZUDEK, Henryk, dr inz.

Analysis of the causes of cracks in edge beams of a welded and riveted bridge. Inz i bud 20 no.4:131-138 Ap '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

CZUDEK, Henryk, dr inz.

Combined metal constructions in industrial building.
Inz i bud 20 no.8/9:318-324 Ag-S '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

BIALOBRZESKI, Tadeusz, dr inz.; CZUDEK, Henryk, dr inz.

Use of high-strengrh steels in steel bridge construction.
Inz i bud 21 no.10:347-350 O '64.

L 21106-66 EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/WW/HW/EM/RM
ACC NR: AP6009161 SOURCE CODE: PO/0006/65/013/003/0475/0488

AUTHOR: Czudek, H. (Warsaw)

ORG: Department of Bridge Construction, Polytechnical School, Warsaw (Politechnika Warszawska, Katedra Budowy Mostow)

TITLE: Glued joints of steel elements in bridge construction

SOURCE: Rozprawy inzynierske, v. 13, 1965, 476-488

TOPIC TAGS: steel, glue, construction, fatigue test, static test, glued joints, epoxide, bridge

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the problems of glue selection for metals, such as epoxy glues, phenolformaldehyde-base glues and others, for application in the construction of steel bridges in Poland. Home produced epoxy glues are discussed in particular. Results of static and fatigue tests of glued joints of steel elements are presented. An analysis of the drawbacks and advantages of glued joints is made and a tentative method for the determination of the applicability range of the glued joints in the construction of steel bridges is proposed. Problems connected with the strength analysis of glued joints are considered in brief, and phenomena of creep and aging of glues are pointed out. The problem of dimensioning glued joints of steel ele-

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L 21106-66

ACC NR: AP6009161

ments subjected to shear is treated in greater detail especially with regard to the use of epoxy glue. An empirical method for dimensioning the joints is proposed for the case in which an entire set of glues is prescribed. This method makes it possible to determine surface properties of the glued area on the basis of mechanical conditions and, also, the type of glue to meet requirements according to a specific problem. Some information on the construction of a prototype steel bridge span with glued joints is included. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 tables, and 23 formulas. [Based on author's abstract] [KS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 15May64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 dda

CZUDEK, T.; DEMEK, J.

Periglacial phenomena on the northern slopes of Zelezniczky vrch near Bilina, p. 115.
(Casopis Pro Mineralogii A Geologii, Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

CZUDEK, Tadeas; DEMEK, Jaromir, dr.; LAZNICKA, Zdenek; LINHART, Jaroslav, dr.; QUITT, Evzen; SEICHTEROVA, Helena; STEHLIK, Otakar, dr.; STELCL, Otakar

Survey of geomorphological conditions of the central part of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Prace CSAV Brno 33 no.11:493-544 '61.

1. Kabinet pro geomorfologii Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Brno, namesti Svobody 10.

(Geology, Structural)

CZUDEK, T.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Cabinet of Geomorphology (Kabinet pro geomorfologii), CSAV /Ceskoslovenska akademie ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences/, Brno.

Source: Prague, Vestnik Ustredniho Ustavu Geologickeho, Vol XXXVI, No 2, 1961, pp 285-287.

Data: "Preliminary Report on the Investigation of River Terraces and Loesses in the Hornomoravsky Uval (the Upper Morava Basin)."

Co-Authors:

DEMEK, J., /as above/

PANOS, Vl., /as above/

SEICHTEROVA, H., /as above/

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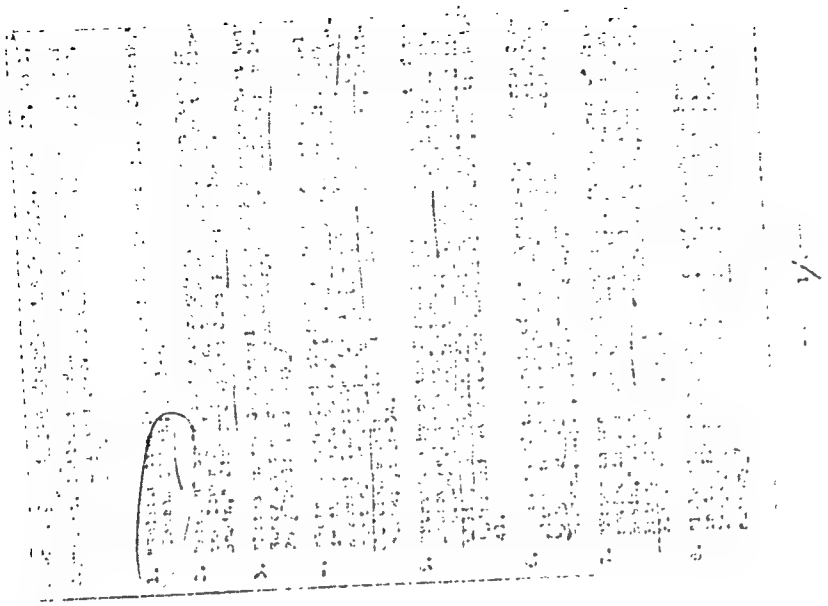
CZUDEK, T.

(21)



DEMEK, Jaromir, dr., CSc.; CZUDEK, Tadeas, CSc.

Draft of the concept and key of a general geomorphological map of Czechoslovakia 1 : 200,000. Sbor zem 68 no.3:239-256 '63.

1. Geograficky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Brno, namesti Svobody 10.

CZUDEK, Tadeas

Tertiary and Quaternary weathered rocks in the Vitkov area of the Nizky Jesenik Mountains and their geomorphological importance. Cas min geol 8 no.2:144-150 Ap '63.

CZUDEK, Tadeas

The rain rill erosion on the mountain slopes in the Bilovec area.
Přid cas sleasky 23 no.3:355-361 '62.

CZUDEK, Tadeas

New information on the extent of glacial epochs in the Moravska Brana. Prid cas slezsky 23 no.3:362-364 '62.

CZUDEK, Tadeas; DEMEK, Jaromir

Rock benches in the crystalline schist of Hruby Jesenik Mountains.
Prid cas slezsky 23 no.3:373-375 '62.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZUDEK, T.

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 2, 1963, pp 144-149

"Tertiary and Quarter Decay near Vitkov in the Pits and their Geomorphological Importance."

CZUDZIKIEWICZ, R. Poland

Tow methods of mechanising the moulding shop in a steel foundry.

SO: Foundry Journal, Poland, #5, May 1955, Unclassified.

Country : Hungary [?] G-1
Category :

Abs. Jour : 45737

Author : Czuczor, G. and Deak, G.
Institut. : Not given
Title : Investigation of Boron Trifluoride and of Its Complexes

Orig Pub. : Period polytechn Chem Eng, 2, No 3, 135-143 (1958)

Abstract : The authors have traced polarimetrically the catalytic action of BF_3 and of its complexes on the rate of anomerization of beta-pentaacetyl-glucose (I) in CH_3COOH (II) solution and of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ (III) in mixtures of II and III and in $CHCl_3$ (IV). The BF_3 is introduced in the form of a complex with 2 molecules of II (V) or with 1 molecule of ether (VI). The anomerization of I in II or in III in the presence of V or of VI is a first-order reaction: the value of $(k_1 + k_2)$

Card: 1/4

Country	: Hungary	G-1
Category	:	
Abs. Jour	:	45737
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig Pub.	:	

Abstract : and the anomerization proceeds very rapidly at first and then slows down. The authors conclude that the catalytic action of BF_3 depends markedly on the stability of its complexes and on the nature of the solvent. An increase in the basic properties of the solvent and in the stability of the BF_3 complex leads to a lowering of the catalytic activity. When the reaction product complexes with BF_3, the reaction in aprotic solvents requires stoichiometric amounts of BF_3; in

Card: 3/4

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry--Kinetics. Combustion. B-9
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37927

Author : Csueroes, Z.; Geczy, I.; and Czuffa, B.
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Investigation of Catalysts. XXI. Catalytic Hydrogenation and Polymerization Processes as Competing Reactions. III. Kinetics and Mechanism of the Catalytic Redox Polymerization of Acrylonitrile.

Orig Pub : Magyar Tud Akad Kem Tud Oszt Koezl, 9, No. 4, 423-432 (1958) (in Hungarian); Makromolek Chem, 27, No. 3, 180-191 (1958) (in German)

Abstract : The authors have studied the polymerization of aqueous acrylonitrile solutions under an atmo-

Card 1/3

CZUJA, S.

CZUJA, S.

Need for scientific studies on grain farming, p. 5. (GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA, Warszawa, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

CZUJA, S.

CZUJA, S. The task of the storage units of grain stocks. p. 6. Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1956. GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

~~ANDRASNE~~, CZUKAS, A.

Hungary/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule, D-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34293

Author: Ladik Janos, Czukas Andrasne

Institution: None

Title: Magnetic Interation in the H_2 Molecule, Due to the Motion of 2 Electrons

Original Periodical: A mayar tud. akad. Alkalm. mat. int. kozl., 1954 (1955), 3, No 3-4, 425-441; Hungarian; Russian and English resumés

Abstract: The authors give in the first part of their article a simple computational method for taking into account in wave mechanics the magnetic interaction, occurring when 2 electrons are moving. Next, the authors, using the approximate eigenfunctions of wang (wang, S. C., Physical Review, 1928, 31, 579-586) calculated the energy of the magnetic interaction P_m in the case of the H_2 molecule ($T_m = 8.24 \times 10^{-4}$ ev). This is approximately the same magnitude as the error in the spectroscopic determination of the binding energy of H_2. Kellog and others (Kellog, J. M. B., et. al., 1940, 57, 677-695) have measured approximately, with the aid of the method of magnetic resonance of molecular beams, the magnetic nuclear spin-nuclear spin interaction in the H_2 molecule. Assuming that the energy of the magnetic

Hungary/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule, D-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34293

Author: Ladik Janos, Czukas Andrasne

Institution: None

Title: Magnetic Interaction in the H_2 Molecule, Due to the Motion of 2 Electrons

Original Periodical: A mayar tud. akad. Alkalm. mat. int. kozl., 1954 (1955), 3, No 3-4, 425-441; Hungarian; Russian and English resumés

Abstract: electron spin-electron spin interaction in the H_2 molecule is 1847^2 times greater than the latter and that the energy of the magnetic interaction, occurring during the motion of the electrons, is equal to the energy of the magnetic electron spin-electron spin interaction, a value of 3.11×10^{-4} ev was obtained for T_m, i.e., a value of the same order of magnitude as that obtained above.

GRUVER, W.

Precision casting. p. 15. MOSZAI ES. Budapest. Vol. 9, No. 19, Oct. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

CZUKRASZ, Ida, dr.; SCHLAMMADINGER, Jozsef, dr.

On the pathogenesis of Groenblad-Strandberg syndrome (pseudoxanthoma elasticum). Orv. hetil. 102 no.25:1177-1180 18 Je '61.

1. Szolnok Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Szemeszeti es Borgyogyaszati Osztalya.

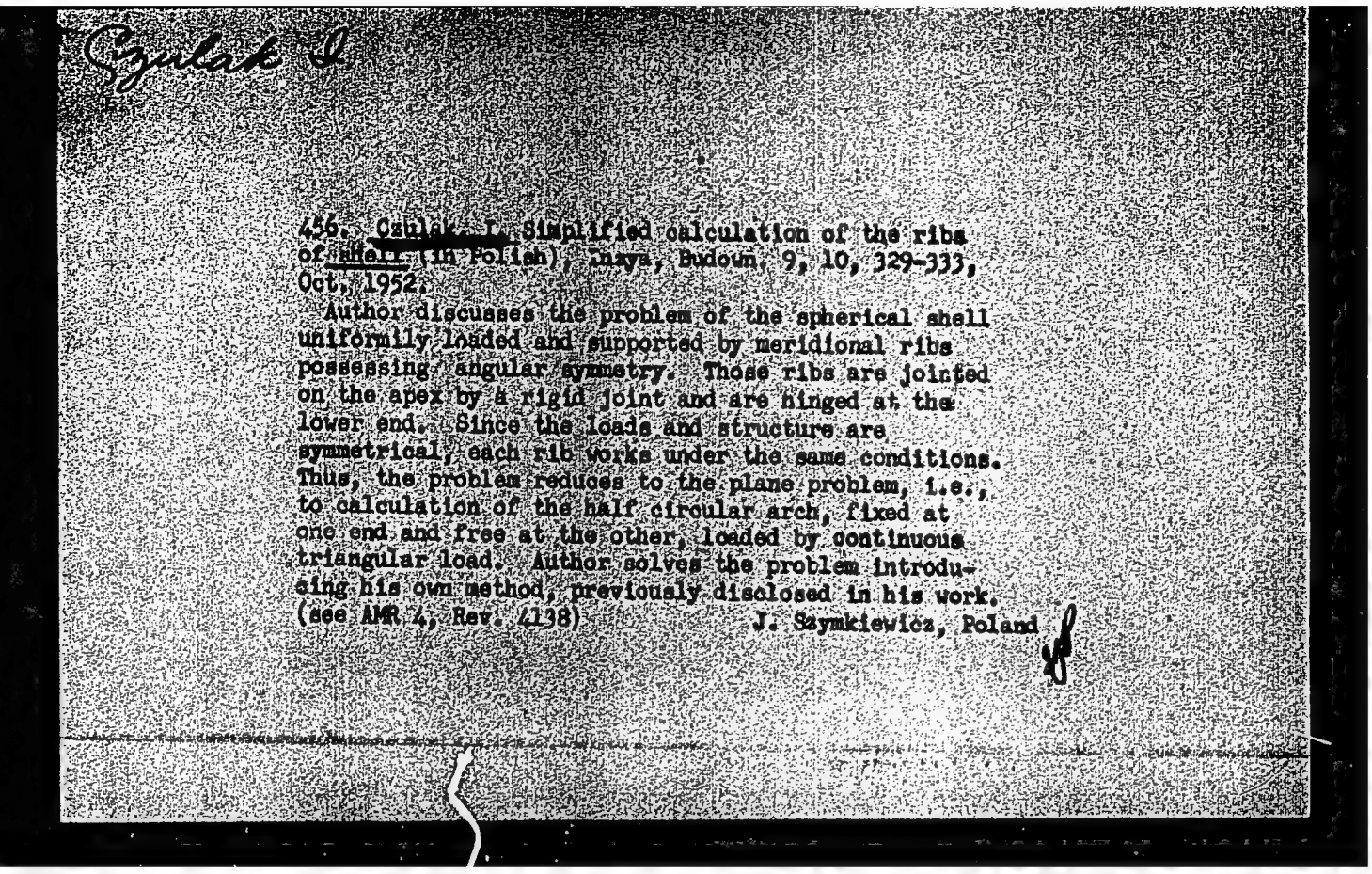
(PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM case reports)

CZUKRASZ, Ida; HAUK, Istvan

Exophthalmos caused by bone tumors. Szemeszet 98 no.4:233-237 D '61.

1. Szolnok Megyei Tanacs Korhaz (Igazgato: Leroy Karoly) Szemeszeti Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Czukrasz Ida) es Ful-Orr-Gege osztalyanak (Foorvos: Hauk Istvan) kozlemenye.

(EXOPHTHALMOS etiol) (OSTEOMA compl)
(ETHMOID SINUS neopl) (FRONTAL SINUS neopl)



Czulak J

456. Czulak, J. Simplified calculation of the ribs of shells (in Polish), Inzyn. Budown. 9, 10, 329-333, Oct., 1952.

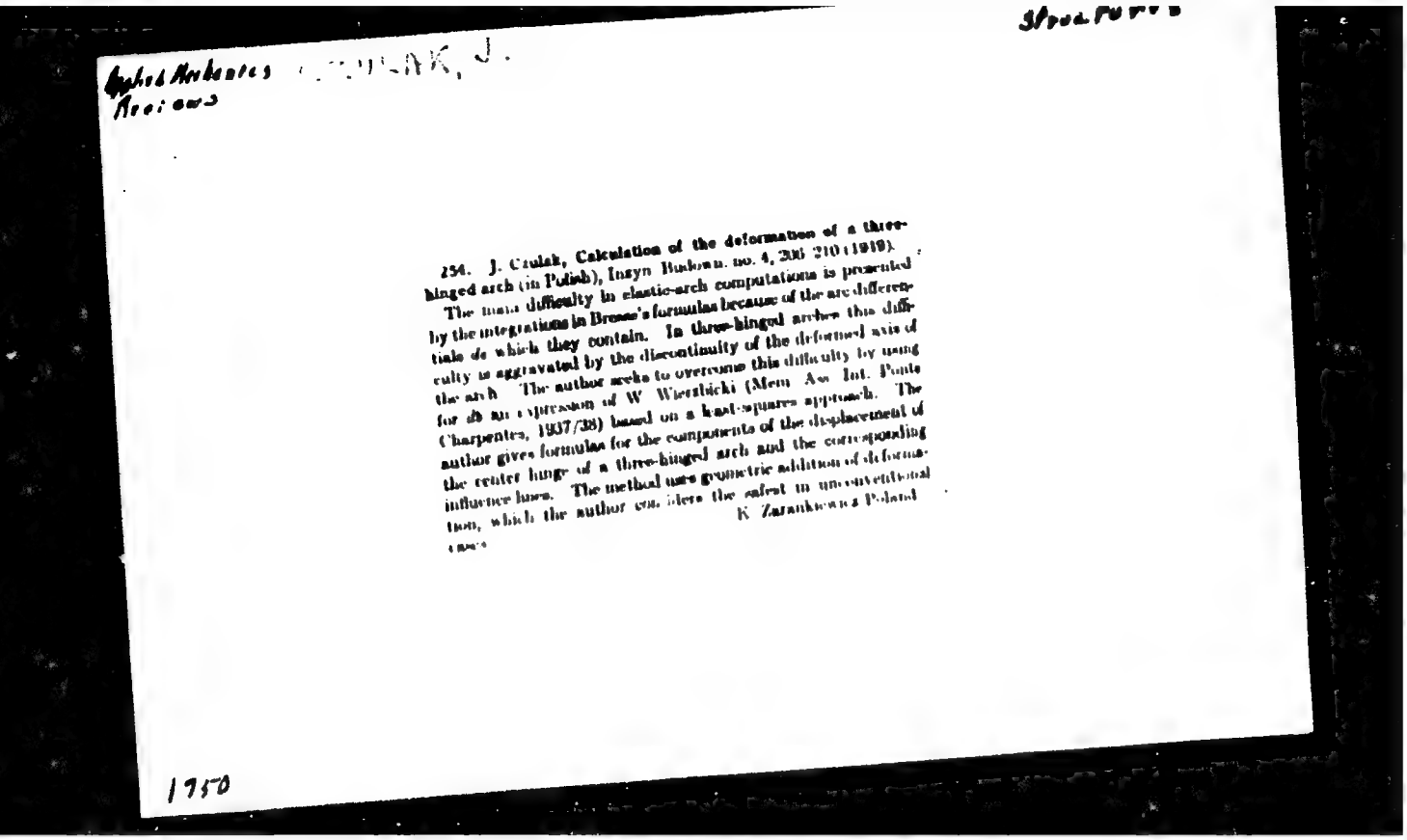
Author discusses the problem of the spherical shell uniformly loaded and supported by meridional ribs possessing angular symmetry. Those ribs are jointed on the apex by a rigid joint and are hinged at the lower end. Since the loads and structure are symmetrical, each rib works under the same conditions. Thus, the problem reduces to the plane problem, i.e., to calculation of the half circular arch, fixed at one end and free at the other, loaded by continuous triangular load. Author solves the problem introducing his own method, previously disclosed in his work. (see AMR 4, Rev. 4138)

J. Szymkiewicz, Poland

CZUKRASZ, Ida

Data on the anti-trachoma campaign in the county of Szolnok, Hungary, from 1950 to 1955. Szemeszet 99 no. 1:44-51 Mr '63

1.A Szolnok Megyei Tanacs Korhaz (Igazgato: Levay Karoly) Szemosztalyanak (Foorvos: Czukrasz Ida) kozlemenye.
(TRACHOMA) (MASS SCREENING TECHNICS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL)



Applied Mechanics Reviews
CAULAK, J.

254. J. Caulak, Calculation of the deformation of a three-hinged arch (in Polish), Inzyn Budown. no. 4, 208-210 (1949).

The main difficulty in elastic-arch computations is presented by the integrations in Bresse's formulas because of the arc differentials ds which they contain. In three-hinged arches this difficulty is aggravated by the discontinuity of the deformed axis of the arch. The author seeks to overcome this difficulty by using for ds an expression of W. Wierzbicki (Mem. Acc. Int. Ponts Charpentes, 1937/38) based on a least-squares approach. The author gives formulas for the components of the displacement of the center hinge of a three-hinged arch and the corresponding influence lines. The method uses geometric addition of deformations, which the author considers the safest in unconventional cases.

K. Zarankiewicz, Poland

1950

CZULAK, Janusz

Statecznosć Ruszta Walcowego (The Stability of a Cylindrical Gridwork System). Janusz Czulak. *Arch. Mech. Stosowanej* (Warsaw), No. 2, 1954, p. 291. In Polish, with summaries in English and Russian. Analysis for the case of a vertical load uniformly distributed over the covering of the system.

C[illegible]LI[illegible]SKI, J.

C[illegible]SKI, J. Cle ring accounts with mythology; a book review. p.29.

No. 16, Aug. 1956
ŻOŁNIERZ POLSKI.
MILITARY & NAVAL SCIENCES
POLAND, WARSZAWA.

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

CZULINSKI, J.

Death and life of those born in 1920; areview of R. Bratny's Kolumbowie rocznik 20 (Columbuses born in 1920).

P. 18 (Zolnierz Polzki. No. 18, Sept. 1957, Gdansk, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

CZUNI, I.

"Economy in Road Design", P. 348, (KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

CZUNKO, Adam.

Basic information on toxicology. II. Anatomy of man's activities and the physiology of labor. Wiad naft 7 no.7/8:183-187 Jl-Ag '61.

(Toxicology)

CZUNKO, Adam

Problem of applying bottle-type pipe stills in the petroleum industry. Nafta Pol 17 no.10:285-288 O '61.

1. Rafineria Nafty, Trzebinia.

CZUNKO, Adam

Poison and poisoning; principles of toxicology. Wiad naft 8 no.4:87-90 Ap '62.

CZUNKO, Adam

Bodily transformations as a struggle of the body against intoxication. Wiad naft 9 no.1:12-15 Ja '63.

CZUPAK, M

~~CHUPAK, Marian~~ [Czupak, M.]

At the exhibition of the Polish textile industry. Tekst.prom. 19 no.10:82-84 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Konsul'tant Ministra legkoy promyshlennosti Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

(Poland--Textile industry)
(Moscow--Textile fabrics--Exhibitions)

CZUNKO, Adam.

Basic information on toxicology. I.Man active in industry. Wiad naft 7 no.6: 135-137 Je '61.

(Industrial toxicology)

CZUNKO, Adam, inz.

The problem of applying bottle type tubular stills in the petroleum industry. Conclusion. Nafta Pol 17 no.11:309-312 '61.

1. Rafineria Nafty Trzebinia .

HUNGARY/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Polymers and Their Solutions.D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 24841

Author : Czuppon, A., Guba, F.

Inst : Muszakl Fis. Kutato, Budapest. Hungary

Title : A Study of Macromolecules with the Aid of an Ultra Centrifuge

Orig Pub : Meres es automat., 1958, 6, No 11-12, 359-367

Abstract : The authors gave a brief survey of the theory of sedimentation and diffusion investigations. They used the Swedberg equation to calculate the molecular waves. The sources of errors have been analyzed, particularly the row of temperature variations that influence not only the viscosity but also the density and partial specific volume. Equations are indicated, with which it is possible to calculate the dimensions of the molecules, if the

Card 1/2

CZUPPON, Alfred

A method for ultracentrifugal determination of β-lipoprotein. Kiserletes Orvostud. 11 no.5:550-551 O '59.

1. MTA. Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet Mikromorfologiai osztalya, Budapest.

(LIPOPROTEINS blood)
(CENTRIFUGATION)

GERO, Sandor, dr.; FARKAS, Karoly, dr.; GERGELY, Janos, dr.; JAKAB Lajos,dr.; SZEKELY, Judit, dr.; VIRAG, Sandor, dr.; CZUPPON, Alfred, dr.

Inhibition of cholesterol atherosclerosis by imnunization with β-lipoprotein. Orv.hetil. 101 no.41:1441-1447 9 O '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, III. sz. Belklinika, Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Prosectura, MTA Muszaki Fizikai Kutatointezet.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS exper)
(LIPOPROTEINS)

CHUPPON A.

5.3700

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S/661/61/000/006/042/081
D244/D302

AUTHORS: Lendyel', B., Sekey, T. and Chuppon, A.

TITLE: On the hydrolysis and polycondensation of the methyl chlorosilane

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, rezjeniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed.,Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 184-194

TEXT: The object of the work was to investigate the system of methyl siloxanes with a high average functionality and to find a quantitatively measurable property of the hydrolysate depending on the hydrolysis parameters. It was thus desired to establish the dependence of the product properties on the conditions of hydrolysis. The hydrolysis was conducted in butyl acetate saturated with water. For the gel-forming systems, the fraction of polysiloxane which gels was determined by changing the composition of the hydrolysing

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On the hydrolysis ...

medium. For the systems in which there was no gelation the first portion of polysiloxane formed was examined in relation to the conditions of hydrolysis. Diffusion constant measurements were used for characterizing average degree of the polymerization, using dry butyl acetate as a solvent. The method of moments was used for calculating the diffusion constants on the basis of

$$\frac{M_2}{2\beta^2 M_0 t} = \frac{1}{c_1 - c_2} \int_{c_2}^{c_1} Ddc = \bar{D}$$

where M_0 is the zero moment, M_2 - the moment of the second order, t - time in seconds, c - concentration and ß a constant equal to 10^2. It was found that $\bar{D}$ increases in an alkaline or buffered me-

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dium. The presence of certain cations, in particular Mg^{++} during hydrolysis showed the same action as the increase in pH. D in all concentration regions investigated decreased if pH of the hydrolyzing medium (distilled water) had a lower value than that of the Na_3PO_4 solution used. The authors concluded that in the presence of Mg^{++} the increasing pH during hydrolysis is connected with the increasing diffusion constants or the mean diffusion constants of the primary hydrolysate. A decrease of the mean molecular weight of methyl siloxanes with increasing pH and the accompanying low, weak tendency towards gel formation in $SiCl_4$ -$(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ systems indicated clearly the decreasing degree of polydispersion which favored the condensation. A discussion followed in which M. M. Sokolov (VEI, Moscow), N. S. Leznov (Moscow) and K. A. Andrianov took part. There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii universiteta im. L. Etvesha, Budapest (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the University im. L. Etvesh, Budapest)

Card 3/3

21718

158116 2209, 1372

H/005/61/000/002/001/002
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Lengyel, Béla, Székely, Tamás, and Czuppon, Alfréd

TITLE: Hydrolysis and polycondensation of mixtures of methyl-chloro silanes of high functionality

PERIODICAL: Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, no. 2, 1961, 82-85

TEXT: The functionality of polycondensates of organic chlorosilanes is determined by the chloride content of the chlorosilanes used as initial substances. There are many publications on polymers built up from bifunctional groups, their formation and physicochemical properties, whereas there are no published data on systems with much higher average functionality than two, and a C/Si ratio smaller than two; the latter are practically used under the name of silicone resins and silicone varnishes. The authors studied methyl siloxane systems formed in the first reaction phase with high average functionality. They looked for a quantitatively measurable property of the hydrolyzate, which depended on the parameters characterizing the hydrolysis, and thus permitted the determination of a relation between the conditions of hydrolysis and the

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

properties of the product. Experience has shown that the result of hydrolysis, or of primary polycondensation, is mainly determined (1) by the average functionality of the system, (2) by the functionality difference of monomers, (3) by the pH of the hydrolyzing medium, type and concentration of dissolved cations, and (4) by the method of hydrolysis. It is known that the effect of average functionality does not only appear in siloxanes but also in other high polymers. The functionality, however, differs very much for various systems of monomers. Table 1 gives the gel formation capacity of hydrolyzates with a C/Si ratio = 1.3 obtained from $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ (in the following D) and CH_3SiCl_3 (in the following T) on the one hand, and from $SiCl_4$ (in the following Q) and $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$, on the other.

Gel formation capacity means the percent by weight of the part of the condensate unsoluble in the organic solvent, which had passed from the sol to the gel state. The polydispersity of the system increases with the functionality difference of monomers. From the point of view of co-condensation, it is convenient to conduct hydrolysis with a small amount of water dissolved in the organic solvent since both the rate of hydrolysis and that of polycondensation drop in this case. When conducting the

Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

hydrolysis with pure, water-saturated butyl acetate at a dropping and mixing rate at which constant equilibrium is maintained, it was possible to obtain fully reproducible results. With rising pH and in the presence of magnesium ion, the polycondensation rate drops, and co-condensation is thus promoted. The diffusion constant was determined with an apparatus described in Ref. 2 (O. Lamm: Nova acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, 10, 6, 1937) and, since the $\partial c/\partial x$ - x curves yielded no ideal Gauss curve (Fig. 1), the constant was calculated by the moment method described in Ref. 3 (N. Gralén: Kolloid Z., 95, 188, 1941) from the relation

$M_2/(M_o \cdot 2\beta^2 t) = 1/(c_1-c_2) \int_{c_2}^{c_1} Ddc = \overline{D}$, where M_o is the zeroth moment, i.e., the planimetrically determined area below the curve, t is the time in sec, c is the concentration (g/100 ml of solution), and β is a constant, in this case equal to 10^2. The diffusion constant is a function of concentration. It rises noticeably (Table 2) in hydrolysis in a basic or buffered medium. Magnesium ions have a similar effect on hydrolysis as a rise in pH. In the concentration range of 5-8%, $\overline{D}$ is practically independent of the

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

initial concentration c_o, and the numerical difference of diffusion constants drops. For the further evaluation of experimental data, the Boltzmann method was used, the applicability of which was proven (Fig. 2). Some typical data are given in Table 3 and Fig. 3; they show that a rise in pH in the hydrolyzing medium always effects an increase in the diffusion constant referred to the same concentration, except for the concentration range with small D_c. Hence, it follows that the diffusion constant of the primary hydrolyzate rises with the pH and in the presence of certain cations such as Mg^{2+}. It is known, however, that the increase in the diffusion constant in solutions of equal concentration corresponds to a decrease in the mean molecular weight. The established shape of the diffusion curves with a minimum indicates that besides the osmosis factor also the hydrodynamic factor is of importance (Ref. 5: J. Rosenberg, and C. O. Beckmann: J. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 46, 209, 1945), which is due to the fact that the siloxane skeleton also contains silanol groups, the presence of which was also proven by several other authors. The decrease in the mean molecular weight of methyl-siloxane sols with rising

Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

pH in hydrolysis, as well as the drop in gel formation capacity in Q-D systems under otherwise equal conditions indicates a decrease in polydispersity corresponding to the increase in co-condensation. This paper was read at the IUPAC Symposium in Wiesbaden in 1959. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: J. P. Price, S. G. Martin, and J. P. Bianchi: J. Polym. Sci., 22, 41, 1956; J. Rosenberg, and C.O. Beckmann: J. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 46, 209, 1945.

ASSOCIATION: Budapest, Eötvös Loránd Tudomanyegyetem Általános es Szervetlen-Kémiai Intézete (Budapest, Lorand Eötvös University, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry), M. Tud. Akad. Müszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezete Mikromorfologiai Osztálya (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Technical Physics, Department of Micromorphology)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1960

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21718
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B124/B203

Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

Legend to Table 1: (1) Experimental conditions, (2) distilled water, (3) $MgSO_4$ solution, 50%, (4) borax solution (saturated), (5) gel, %.

1. táblázat

(1) Kísérleti feltételek	Gél %(5)
$T-D$, desztillált víz(2)	1
$Q-D$, desztillált víz(2)	42
$Q-D$, $MgSO_4$ oldat, 50%(3)	15
$Q-D$, borax oldat, (tel.)(4)	6

Legend to Table 2: (1) Aqueous phase, (2) solution, saturated, (3) distilled water, (4) concentration, g/100 g of solution.

2. táblázat

(1) Vizes fázis	Koncentráció, g/100 g oldat (4)	$D \cdot 10^6$, $cm^2 sec^{-1}$
$Na_2B_4O_7$ oldat, tel.(2)	3,1	17,3 ± 1,9%
Na_2CO_3 „ „	8,3	15,2 ± 5,5%
$MgSO_4$ „ 50%	7,0	13,1 ± 1,6%
Desztillált víz (3)	3,5	31,5 ± 3,5%

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

Legend to Table 3: (1) Aqueous phase, (2) concentration. g/100 g of solution, (3) solution, saturated, (4) distilled water.

3. táblázat

(1) Vizes fázis	(2) Koncentráció, g/100 g oldat							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	D_4							
$Na_2B_4O_7$ oldat, telít.(3)	275,5	84,6	26,5	3,4	14,2	27,7	37,0	52,1
Na_2CO_3 oldat, telít.(3)	216,0	69,1	22,9	1,8	14,2	27,0	36,2	45,9
$MgSO_4$ oldat, 50%	164,5	42,0	13,1	5,2	15,0	23,2	33,7	—
Desztillált víz(4)	151,0	45,3	16,4	2,6	7,2	15,4	22,5	26,9

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

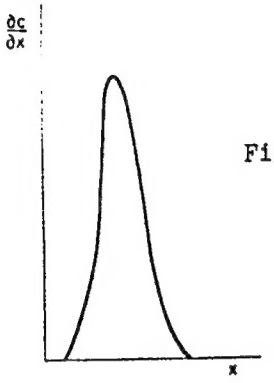

Fig. 1

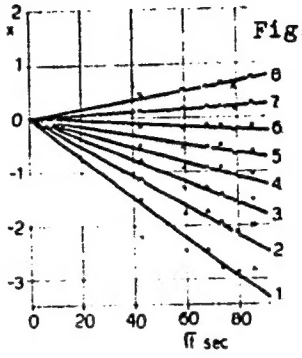

Fig. 2

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

Legend to Fig. 3:
(a) c g/100 g of solution.

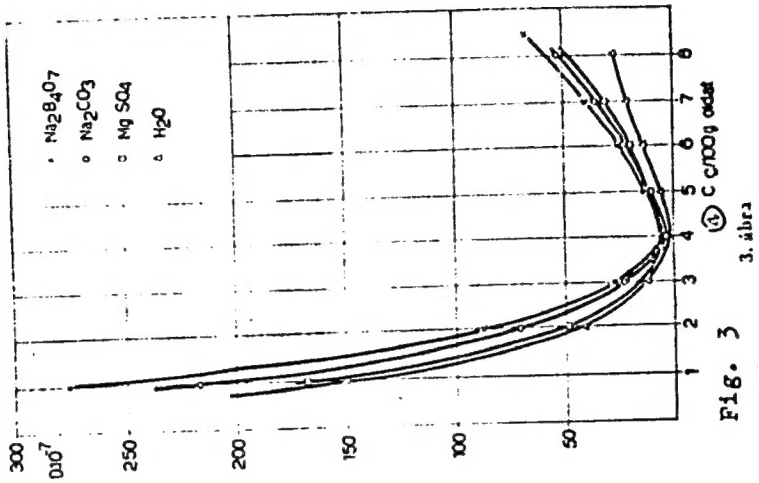

Fig. 3

3. abra

Card 9/9

LENGYEL, Bela; SZEKELY, Tamas; CZUPPON, Alfred

Hydrolysis and polycondensation of methylchlorsilane mixtures with high functionality. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:82-85 F '62.

1. Budapesti Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai Intezete es Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezete Mikromorfologiai Osztalya.

L 28702-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007640 H/0021/64/000/004/0246/0250

AUTHOR: David, G. (Doctor); Tanka, D. (Doctor); Csuppon, A. (Tsuppan, A.)(Doctor)

TITLE: Changes occurring in the glycogen content and in the structure of the glycogen molecule in the liver as a result of whole body irradiation and nitrogen mustard intoxication

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 4, 1964, 246-250

TOPIC TAGS: radioactivity, radiology, digestive system disease, radiation biologic effect, nitrogen compound

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The glycogen content of the rat liver has been studied with histochemical and chemical methods in diseases due to intense radiation and nitrogen mustard intoxication. The positive PAS test of the liver slices fixed in formalin disappears under the influence of irradiation or nitrogen mustard intoxication in 24-48 hours and does not return to normalcy even within 30 days, in many of the cases. Chemical tests revealed that 48 and 120 hours after irradiation and intoxication, respectively, the glycogen content of the liver decreases to a great extent in many of the animals which is followed by considerable normalization

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